

Panaji, 22nd December, 1977 (Pausa 1, 1899)

SERIES I No. 38

# OFFICIAL GAZETTE



## GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

### GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Works, Education and Tourism Department

#### ORDER

EDN-PWD-2207-77 Part II

Sanction is hereby accorded for creation of one new Circle to be called the Circle VI in the Public Works Department with headquarters at Panaji for undertaking Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Anjunem, Bicholim, Mandovi and Tillari and Canal Works of Salauli Irrigation Project. The staff strength of this Circle VI will be as shown in Annexure to this order.

The expenditure is debitable to the Major Head "533 — Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects. B.5 Medium Irrigation Projects at Anjunem, Bicholim and Mandovi. B.5(1) Direction and Administration (Plan)".

The posts are initially sanctioned upto 28-2-1978.

This issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their U. O. No. FC/2361/77 dated 14-11-1977.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

*F. A. Figueiredo*, Under Secretary (Works, Education & Tourism).

Panaji, 14th December, 1977.

#### CATEGORIWISE STAFF STRENGTH OF CIRCLE VI

Sr. No.	Categories	No. of posts	Scale of pay
1	2	3	4
<b>Technical staff</b>			
1.	Superintending Engineer	1	Rs. 1500-2000
2.	Surveyor of Works	1	Rs. 1100-50-1600
3.	Engineer Assistant (Assistant Engineer)	1	Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200
4.	Assistant Surveyor of Works	2	Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200
5.	Draftsman Grade I	1	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700

1	2	3	4
6.	Draftsman Grade II	1	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560
7.	Draftsman Grade III	1	Rs. 260-8-300-EB-8-340-10-380-EB-10-430

#### Administrative staff

1.	Superintendent	1	Rs. 550-20-650-25-750
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#### Industries and Labour Department

#### Notification

1/306/73-LAB

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest that the Inland Water Transport Industry including handling movement or transportation of cargo by barges should be declared as Public Utility Service for the purposes of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947).

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the said Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby declares the Inland Water Transport Industry including handling, movement or transportation of cargo by barges to be Public Utility Service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from the date of publication of this notification.

By order and in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.

*G. M. Sardessai*, Under Secretary, Industries and Labour.

Panaji, 13th December, 1977.

#### Law Department (Legal Advice)

#### Notification

LD/5625/77

The following Order which was issued by the Government of India on 14-10-1977 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

*B. S. Subbanna*, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 14th December, 1977.

No. 10-14/77-STU

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(Department of Agriculture)

Krishi Bhavan

New Delhi-110001, the 14th October, 1977

## Order

GSR 614 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1977.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In Schedule II to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 after the heading "D. Analysis of Zinc Sulphate, Agricultural Grade" and the entries relating thereto, the following heading and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

*"DD. Alternate Method of Analysis of Zinc Sulphate, Agricultural Grade.*

*Quality of Reagents*

Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and glass distilled or demineralised water shall be used in tests.

*Note:*— 'Pure chemicals' means chemicals that do not contain impurities which affect the results of analysis.

'Demineralised water' means the water obtained after passing distilled water through a cation and an anion exchange resins or a combined cation-anion exchange resin.

**A-2 Determination of zinc****A-2.1 Reagents:**

**A-2.1.1 Standard Zinc solution:** Weight 0.4398 g of zinc sulphate ( $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —A. R. grade) on a clean watch glass and transfer it to one litre flask through the funnel giving several washings to watch glass and funnel with glass distilled or demineralised water. Add one ml of 10 per cent sulphuric acid (A. R. Grade) and make the volume upto the mark. Stopper the flask and shake the solution well. This is 100 ppm Zinc solution herein after called Standard A. This solution should be stored in a clean bottle for further use. Dilute 10 ml of 100 ppm solution of Zinc (Standard A) to 100 ml to get 10 ppm standard zinc solution, designated as Standard B.

**A-2.1.2 Glass distilled or mineralised water of pH 2.5—0.5:** Dilute 1 ml of 10 per cent sulphuric acid to one litre with glass distilled or mineralised water and adjust the pH to 2.5 with a pH meter using  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  or  $\text{NaOH}$ . This solution is called acidified water and 5 to 10 litres of this solution should be prepared at a time.

**A-2.1.3 Preparation of working standards:** Pipette the following volume of standard B in 50 ml numbered volumetric flasks and make the volume with acidified water.

Flask No.	Volume of Standard B taken (ml.)	Concentration of zinc after making volume to 50 ml. (ppm)
1	0.0	0.0
2	1.0	0.2
3	2.0	0.4
4	3.0	0.6
5	4.0	0.8
6	5.0	1.0
7	7.0	1.4
8	9.0	1.8
9	10.0	8.0

Stopper the flasks and shake them well. Prepare the standard in duplicate. The same acidified water should be used for preparing the solution of unknown fertilizer samples. Fresh standards should be prepared every time when a fresh lot of acidified water is prepared.

**A-2.2 Procedure:**

**A-2.2.1 Preparation of Zinc Sulphate fertiliser samples:** Weigh 0.25 g of the material on a clean watch glass and transfer it to one litre volumetric flask through the funnel giving repeated washings with glass distilled water and dissolve the material by shaking well. Then make the volume upto mark with glass distilled water and shake well.

**A-2.2.2** Take 5 ml of the prepared solution in 250 ml volumetric flask and make the volume with acidified water. Shake the solution well and filter through Whatmen No. 42 filter paper in dry clean flask. The flasks should be rinsed with a 10 to 15 ml of the filtrate and then continue filtration.

**A-2.2.3 Flaming the solutions:** Flame the standards and the filtered samples on atomic absorption spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 213.8 ml (Zn line of the instrument).

**A-2.3 Calculations:**

**A-2.3 Calculations:** Prepare a standard curve of known concentrations of zinc solution by plotting the absorbance values on Y-axis against their respective zinc concentration on X-axis. Calculate the percentage zinc in zinc fertilizer by multiplying zinc concentration value calculated from standard curve by 20.

*Example:*

Weight of the fertilizer sample	= 0.25 g
Volume made	= 1000 ml
Further dilution	= 50 times
Reading of the samples from Atomic absorption	= Y
Corresponding concentration value of Zinc from standard curve against Y absorbance	= X ppm
Percentage Zinc in the fertilizer	= 20(X)

**A-2.4 Precautions:**

- i) Weighing must be done on a electric balance.
- ii) All the glass apparatus to be used should be of corning make and washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (1:4) and washed thoroughly with distilled and then with demineralised water.
- iii) The pipette should be rinsed with the same solution to be measured.
- iv) The outside of the pipette should be wiped with filter paper after taking out from the solution to be measured.
- v) After using the pipette, place them on a clean dry filter paper in order to prevent contamination.
- vi) To start filtration, only a few drops should be added first in order to wet the filter paper and then continue further filtration.

**A-3 Determination of magnesium:****A-3.1 Reagents:**

**A-3.1.1 Strontium chloride:** Dissolve 7.5 g of strontium chloride ( $\text{Sr. Cl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in one litre of glass distilled water.

**A-3.1.2 Standard Magnesium solution:** Weigh 0.507 g of magnesium sulphate ( $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) on a clean watch glass and transfer it to one litre flask through the funnel giving several washings to watch glass and the funnel with glass distilled or demineralised water. This is 50 ppm Mg solution. Dilute 10 ml of 50 ppm solution of Mg to 100 ml to get 5 ppm standard Mg solution.

**A-3.1.3 Preparation of working standards:** Pipette the following volume of 5 ppm standard Mg solution in 50 ml numbered volumetric flasks. Add 10 ml of strontium chloride solution to each flask and make up the volume to 50 ml.

Flask No.	Volume of 5 ppm Mg solution taken	Volume of strontium chloride added (ml)	Concentration of Magnesium after making the volume to 50 ml (ppm)
1	0.0	10.0	0.0
2	2.0	10.0	0.2
3	4.0	10.0	0.4
4	6.0	10.0	0.6
5	8.0	10.0	0.8
6	10.0	10.0	1.0

Stopper the flask and shake them well. Prepare fresh standards every fortnight.

**A-3.2 Procedure:**

**A-3.2.1** Pipette 20 ml of the solution which was prepared for the determination of zinc by dissolving 0.25 g of the fertiliser sample in one litre (Step A-2.2.1). Add 10 ml of strontium chloride. Make up the volume to 50 ml.

**A-3.2.2.** Flame the standards and the samples on atomic absorption spectrophotometer at a wave length of 285.5 mu (Mg. line of the instrument).

**A-3.3 Calculations:**

Prepare a standard curve of known concentration of Mg solutions by plotting the absorbance values on

Y-axis against their respective concentration values on X-axis. Percentage magnesium in the Zinc fertilizer will correspond to the concentration values calculated from the standard curve.

**Example:**

Weight of the fertilizer	= 0.25 g
Volume made	= 1000 ml
Further dilution	= 2.5 times

Reading of the sample from atomic absorption spectrophotometer = Y

Corresponding concentration of Mg from standard curve against Y absorbance = X ppm

Percentage magnesium in the fertiliser = X

**A-4 Determination of copper:****A-4.1 Reagents:**

**A-4.1.1 Standard Copper Solution** Weigh 0.1969 g of copper sulphate ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) on a clean watch glass and transfer it to one litre flask through the funnel giving several washings to watch glass and the funnel with glass distilled water. Add one ml of 10 percent sulphuric acid and make up the volume upto the mark. Stopper the flask and shake the solution well. This is 50 ppm Cu solution and should be stored in a clean bottle for further use. Dilute 10 ml of 50 ppm solution of copper to 100 ml to get 5 ppm standard copper solution.

**A-4.1.2** Glass distilled or mineralised acidified water of PH 2.5 + 0.5 (same as given in section A-2.1.2).

**A-4.1.3 Preparation of working standards:** Pipette the following volume of 5 ppm standard copper solution in 50 ml numbered volumetric flasks and make the volume with acidified water.

Flask No.	Value of 5 ppm standard Cu solution taken (ml)	Concentration of copper after making volume to 50 ml (ppm)
1	0.0	0.0
2	2.0	0.2
3	4.0	0.4
4	6.0	0.6
5	8.0	0.8
6	10.0	1.0

Stopper the flasks and shake them well. Prepare fresh standards every fortnight.

**A-4.2 Procedure:**

**A-4.2.1** The solution which was prepared for the determination of zinc by dissolving 0.25 g of the fertilizer sample in one litre flask (Step 2.2.1) should be used for the determination of copper.

**A-4.2.2** Flame the standards and the samples on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 324.8 mu (Cu line of the instrument).

**A-4.3 Calculation:**

Prepare a standard curve of known concentrations of copper solutions by plotting the absorbance values on Y-axis against their respective concentration values on X-axis. Calculate the percentage copper in the zinc fertilizer by multiplying the copper concentration value calculated from the standard curve by 0.4.

*Example:*

Weigh of the fertilizer samples = 0.25 g  
 Volume made = 1000 ml  
 reading of the sample from atomic absorption spectrophotometer = Y  
 Corresponding concentration of copper from standard curve against Y absorbance = X ppm  
 Percentage copper in the fertiliser = 0.4 X

**A-5 Determination lead:****A-5.1 Reagents:**

**A-5.1.1 Standard Lead Solutions:** Weigh 0.1599 g of lead nitrate  $Pb(NO_3)_2$  on a clean watch glass and transfer it to one litre flask through the funnel giving several washings to watch glass and funnel with glass distilled or demineralised water. Add 10 ml of concentrated distilled nitric acid and make the volume upto the mark. Stopper the flask and shake the solution well. This is 100 ppm lead solution and should be stored in a clean bottle for further use. Dilute 10 ml of 100 ppm solution of lead to 100 ml with 1 per cent nitric acid solution to get 10 ppm standard lead solution.

**A-5.1.2 1 percent nitric acid solution:** Dilute 10 ml of concentrated distilled nitric acid to one litre with glass distilled water.

**A-5.1.3 20 percent zinc sulphate solution:** Weigh 20 g of zinc sulphate ( $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ ) and dilute to 100 ml with 1% nitric acid solution.

**A-5.1.4 Preparation of working standards:** Pipette the following volume of 10 ppm standard lead solution in 50 ml numbered volumetric flasks. Add 5 ml of 20% zinc sulphate solution to each flask and make the volume with 1% nitric acid solution.

Flask No.	Volume of 10 ppm lead solution taken (ml)	Volume of 20% zinc sulphate solution added (ml)	Concentration of lead after making the volume to 50 ml (ppm)
1	0.0	5.0	0.0
2	2.0	5.0	0.4
3	4.0	5.0	0.8
4	6.0	5.0	1.2
5	8.0	5.0	1.6
6	10.0	5.0	2.0

Stopper the flasks and shake them well.

**A-5.2 Procedure:**

**A-5.2.1 Preparation of zinc sulphate fertilizer samples:** Weigh 1 g of the material on a clean watch

glass and transfer to 50 ml volumetric flask through the funnel giving washing with 1% nitric acid solution. Dissolve the material and make the volume with 1% nitric acid solution. Samples should be prepared in duplicate.

**A-5.2.2 Flaming the solutions:** Flame the standards and the samples on atomic absorption spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 217 mu (Lead line of the instrument).

**A-5.2.3 Calculations:** Prepare a standard curve of known concentrations of lead solution by plotting the absorbance values on Y-axis against their respective lead concentration on X-axis. Calculate the percentage lead in Zinc fertiliser by multiplying lead concentration value calculated from standard curve by 0.005.

**A-6.1 Determination of pH:**

**A-6.1.1 Procedure:** Dissolve 5 gm of the material in freshly boiled water. Dilute to 25 ml and mix. Determine the pH value of the solution with pH meter.

**A-7 Determination matter insoluble in water:**

**A-7.1 Procedure:** Dissolve 25.0 g of the material in 125 ml of water. Filter through a weighed and prepared Gooch crucible or sintered glass crucible (G. No. 4) and wash the residue thoroughly with water. Dry the crucible at  $110^\circ \pm 8^\circ$  to constant mass.

**A-7.2 Calculations:**

Matter insoluble in water per cent by = 4A

Where A = Weight in g of the residue.

**Note:** In case a sample has been analysed by both the methods, viz. indicated under the heading 'D' and 'DD', the result obtained by the method indicated under the heading 'DD' shall prevail.

Sd/-

A. J. SODHI

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Law Department (Establishment)

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer

**ORDER**

3-7-77/Elec.

The following order No. GOA-HP/2/77 dated 23rd November, 1977 issued by the Election Commission of India, New Delhi, is hereby published for general information.

K. C. D. Gangwani, Chief Electoral Officer.

Panaji, 13th December, 1977.

No. GOA-HP/2/77

Election Commission of India

New Delhi-1, dated 23 November, 1977  
Agrahayana 2, 1899 (Saka)

Order

Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Pavaskar Ratnakant Ramchandra, Patel House, Aquem Post, Margao-Goa, who was a contesting candidate for General Election to the House of the People, 1977 from 2-Mormugao Parliamentary Constituency held in March, 1977, has failed to lodge an account of his election as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And Whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Pavaskar Ratnakant Ramchandra to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

By order,

(I. K. K. MENON)

Secretary to the Election Commission of India.

## Notification

3-1-77/Elec.

The following notification No. 56-77-XX dated 6 December, 1977 issued by the Election Commission of India, New Delhi, is hereby published for general information.

K. C. D. Gangwani, Chief Electoral Officer.

Panaji, 15th December, 1977.

Election Commission of India

New Delhi, dated 6 December, 1977  
Agrahayana 15, 1899 (Saka)

## Notification

S. O.—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-paragraph (1) and sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 17 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, the Election Commission of India hereby makes the following amendment in its notification No. 56/77-II, dated 9 February 1977 published as S. O. 152(E) in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, part II, section 3(ii) dated 9 February 1977 and as amended from time to time, namely —

in TABLE 3 of the said notification: —

against item No. 20. Tripura, for the *existing* entries “(10) two leaves and (11) Two cultiva-

tors returning after cutting crop”, the entries “(10) Two leaves, (11) Two cultivators returning after cutting crop, and (12) Spade and Stoker” shall be substituted.

(No. 56/77-XX)

By order,

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN  
Secretary

## Notification

3-1-77/Elec.

The following notifications No. 56/77/XVIII and 56/77/XIX both dated 30 November 1977 issued by the Election Commission of India, New Delhi, are hereby published for general information.

K. C. D. Gangwani, Chief Electoral Officer.

Panaji, 7th December, 1977.

Election Commission of India

New Delhi, Dated: 30 November, 1977  
Pausa 9, 1899 (Saka)

## Notification

S. O. — Whereas the Election Commission of India has decided to register the organisation with the name and style “Tripura State Congress for Democracy” as a political party under the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-paragraph (1) and sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 17 of the said Symbols Order, the Commission hereby makes the following amendment to its notification No. 56/77-I dated 22 January 1977 published as S. O. 37(E) in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3(ii) dated 22 January 1977 and as amended from time to time, namely —

In the Table appended to the said notification, the following entry shall be made after S. No. 40: —

“41. Tripura State Congress for Democracy  
— Tripura”

[No. 56/77-XVIII]

By order,

I. K. K. MENON  
Secretary

New Delhi, Dated: 30 November, 1977  
Pausa 9, 1899 (Saka)

## Notification

S. O. — In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-paragraph (1) and sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 17 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment)

Order, 1968, the Election Commission of India hereby makes the following amendment in its notification No. 56/77-II, dated 9 February, 1977 published as S. O. 152(E) in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3(ii) dated 9 February 1977 and as amended from time to time, namely —

in TABLE 3 of the said notification: —

against item No. 20 Tripura, for the existing entries "(9) Swastik within a circle, and (10)

Two leaves" the entries "(9) Swastik within a circle, (10) Two leaves and (11) Two cultivators returning after cutting crop" shall be substituted.

[No. 56/77-XIX]

By order,

I. K. K. MENON  
Secretary